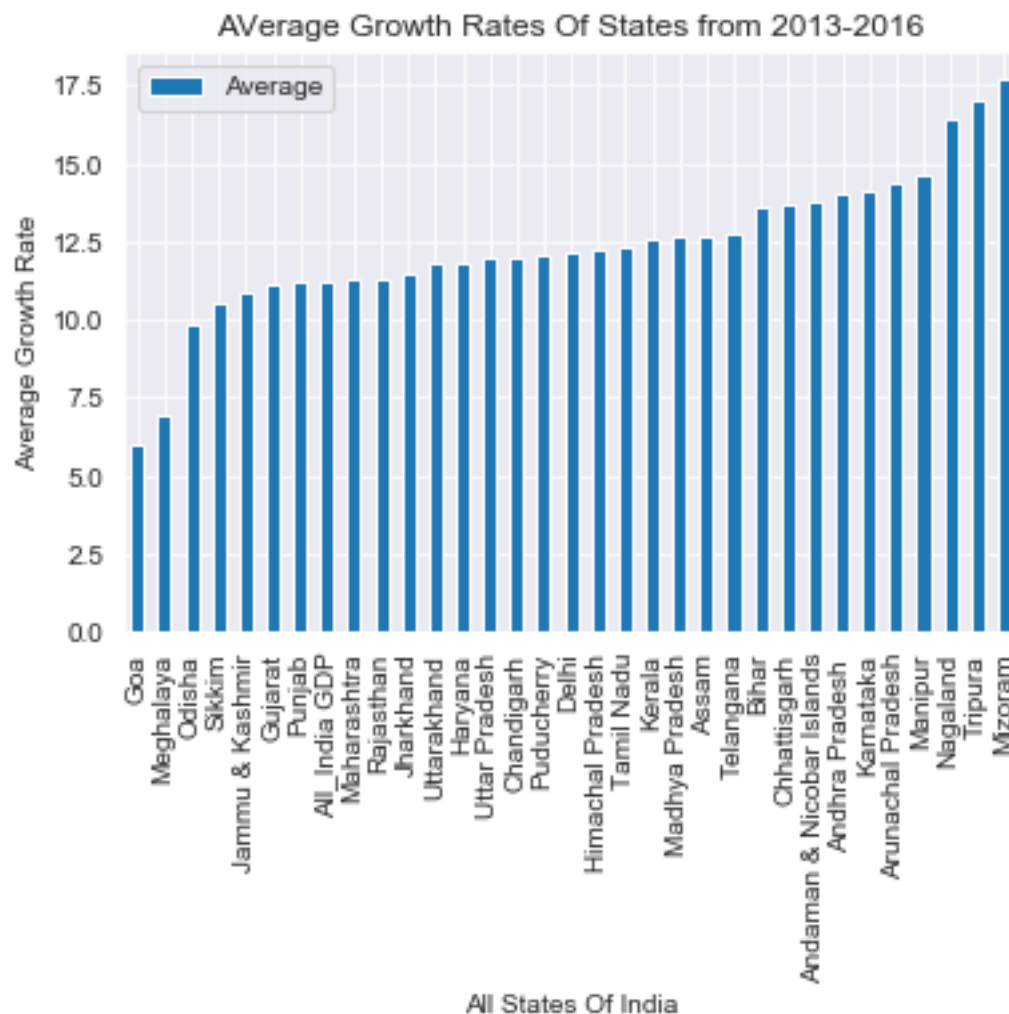From the graph it is clear that the Average Growth
Rate of Goa and Meghalaya has slow growth rates with values
of 6.03 and 6.95 while Nagaland, Tripura and Mizoram has highest growth rates with values
being 16.42,17 and 17.7
To conclude
1.States like Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura and Mizoram has been growing consistently *fast*
2.States like Goa and Meghalaya has been struggling in terms of their Average Growth Rate over the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16

AVerage Growth Rates Of States from 2013-2016

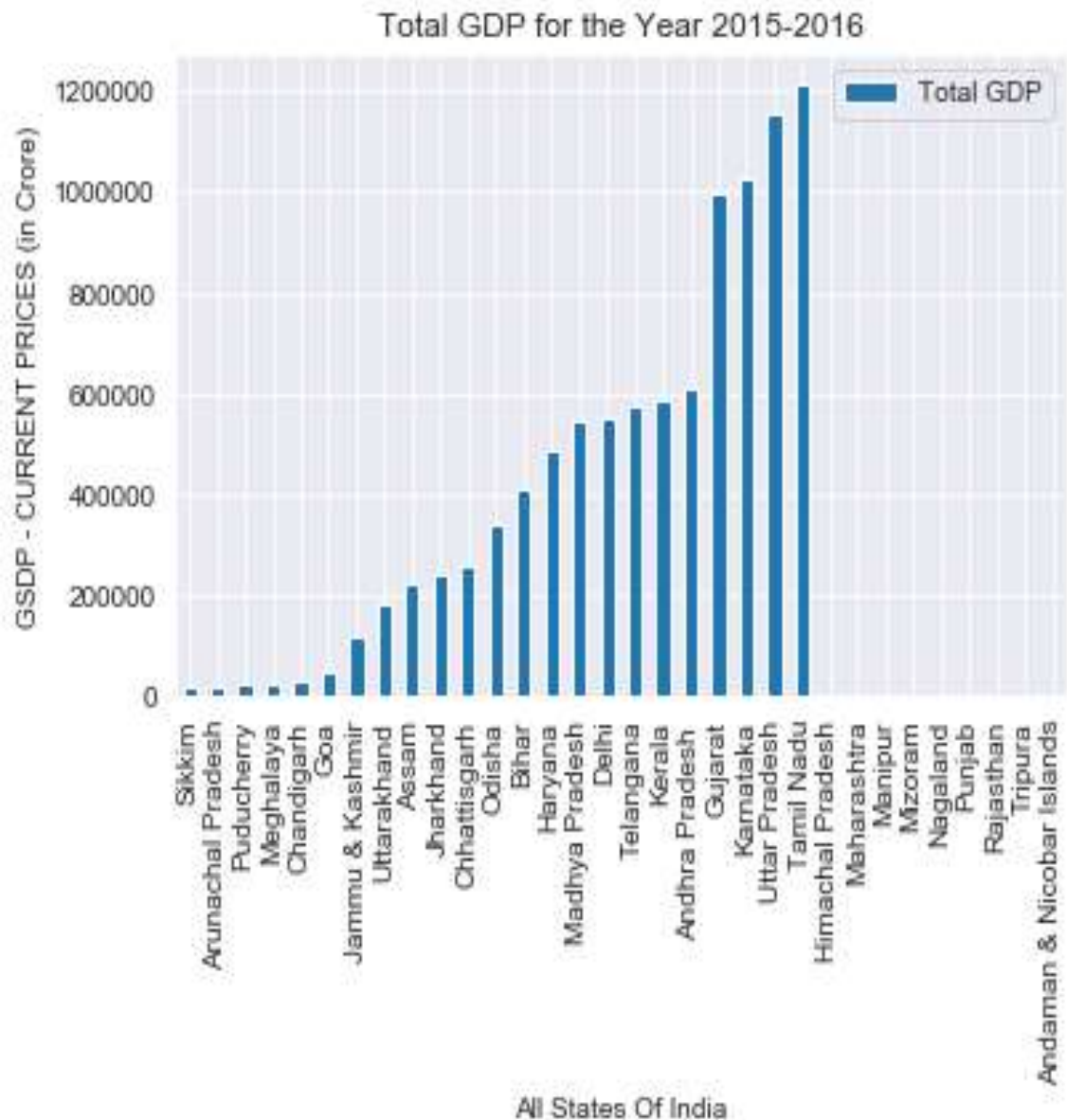The top 5 *States* having highest *GDP* for the year 2015-16 are:

Tamil Nadu

Uttar Pradesh

Karnataka

Gujarat

Andhra Pradesh

Bottom 5 States having lowest GDP for the year 2015-16 are:

Sikkim

Arunachal Pradesh

Pondicherry

Meghalaya

Chandigarh

Finally, to conclude

For the year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 when average over GDP is taken states like Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura and Mizoram has consistently faster growing rates. When GDP of year 2015-16 is taken into consideration Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, and Andhra Pradesh have shown highest GDP compared to other states.

Total GDP for the Year 2015-2016

The top 5 states based on *GDP per capita* are

Goa

Sikkim

Haryana

Kerala

Uttarakhand

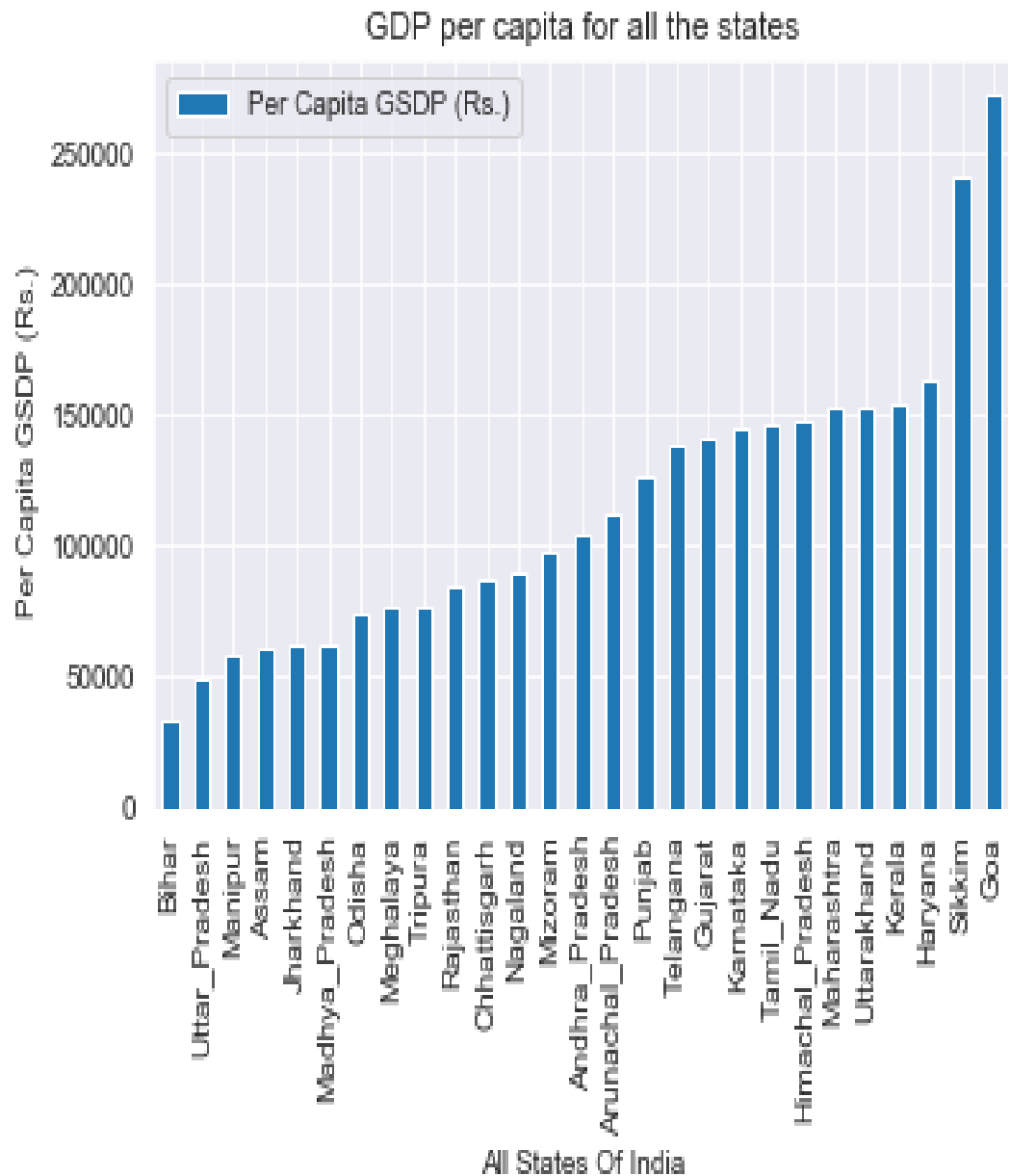The bottom 5 states based on *GDP per capita* are

Bihar

Uttar Pradesh

Manipur

Assam

Jharkhand

➢ From the above it is clear that states with lower population has high GDP per capita which are top 5 states.

➢ Population Control is one of the solutions in these states which results in high GDP per capita.

GDP per capita for all the states

From the graph it is clear that in States like

Bihar

Manipur

Tripura

Mizoram

Telangana has **highest** % contribution of **Tertiary Sectors** over the **total GDP**

States like

Sikkim

Uttarkhand

Himachal Pradesh

Gujarat has **highest** % contribution of **Secondary Sectors** over the **total GDP**
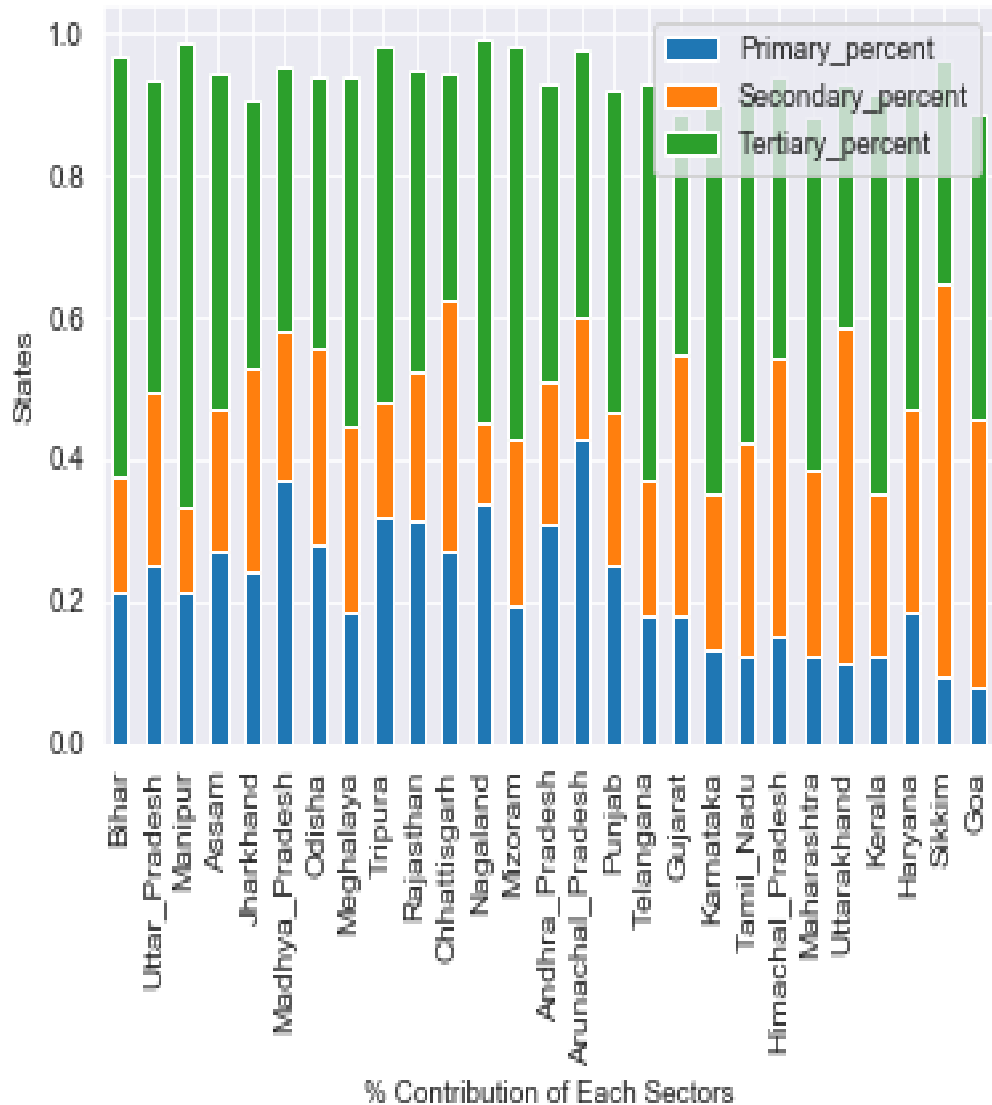
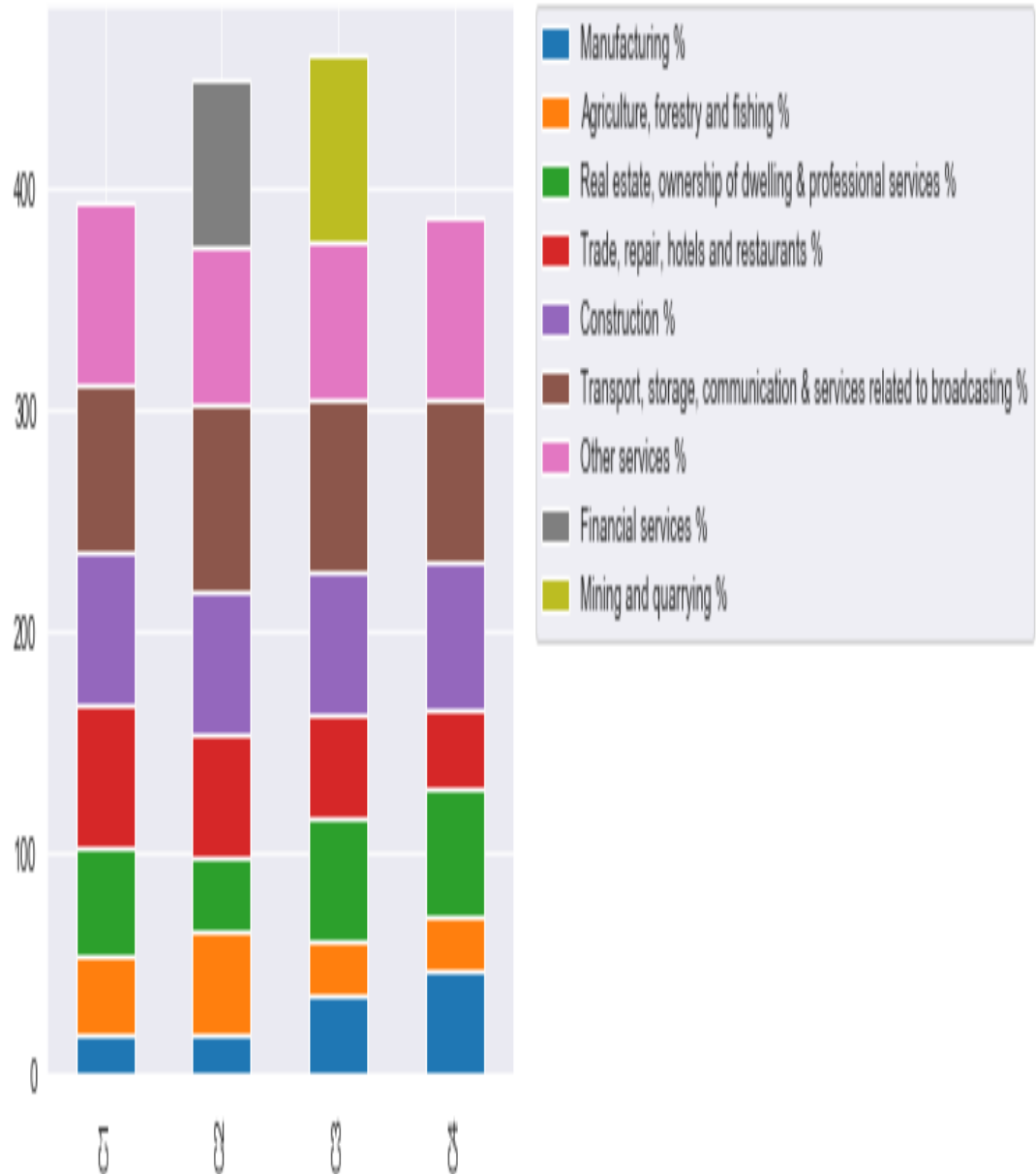States like

Arunachal Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh

Rajasthan

Chattisgarh has **highest** % contribution of **Primary Sectors** over the **total GDP**

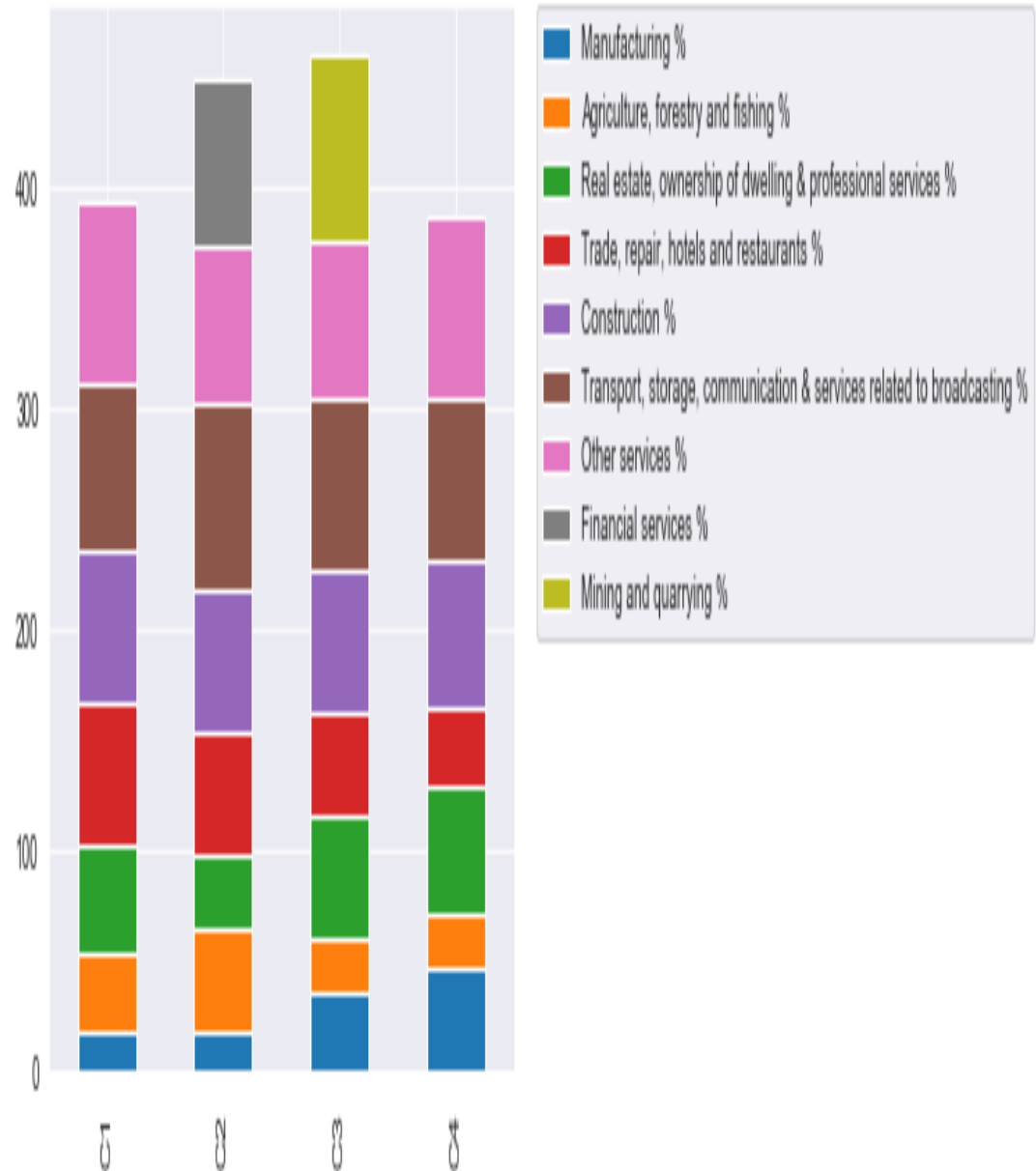Percentage contribution of the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors

For C1 category States:

➢ For states like Kerala, Haryana and Goa has highest contributions provided by tertiary sectors like Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants, Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting, Financial services, Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services, Public administration, Other services.

➢ Only for Sikkim highest contributions have been provided by secondary sectors like Manufacturing, Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services, Construction

➢ Primary Sectors have made least contributions in spite of having highest potential to contribute to the maximum GDP.

Legend:
- Manufacturing %
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing %
- Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services %
- Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants %
- Construction %
- Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting %
- Other services %
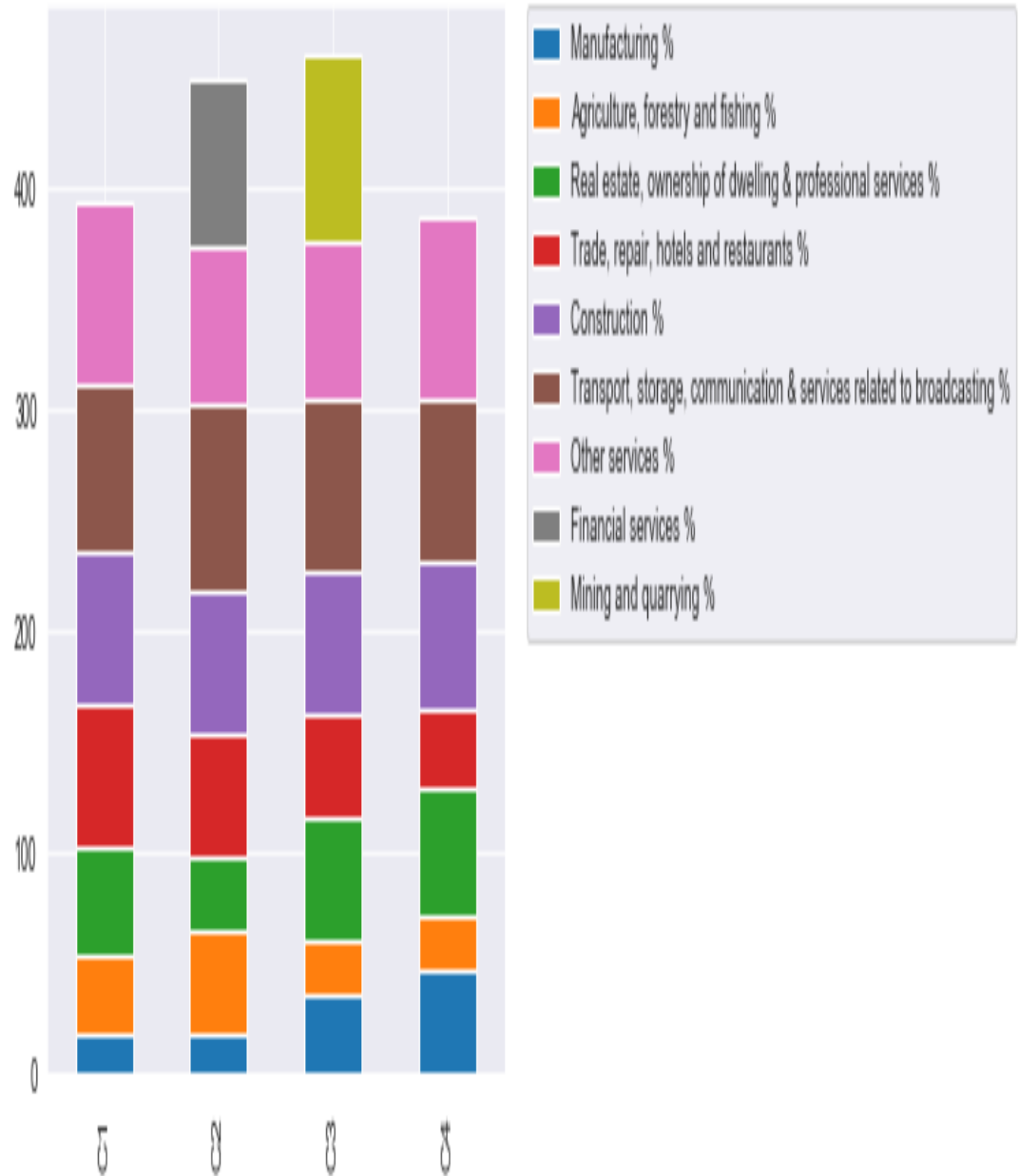- Financial services %
- Mining and quarrying %

Among Sub Sectors

➢ Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services contribute to around 14% of the GSDP which is the least

➢ Agriculture, forestry and fishing contribute to around 29% of the GSDP.

➢ Construction, Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting, Other services seems to have high correlation of about 70%, 76%   and 81% respectively.

➢ Highest correlation sub sector will be Other services contributing for about 81%.
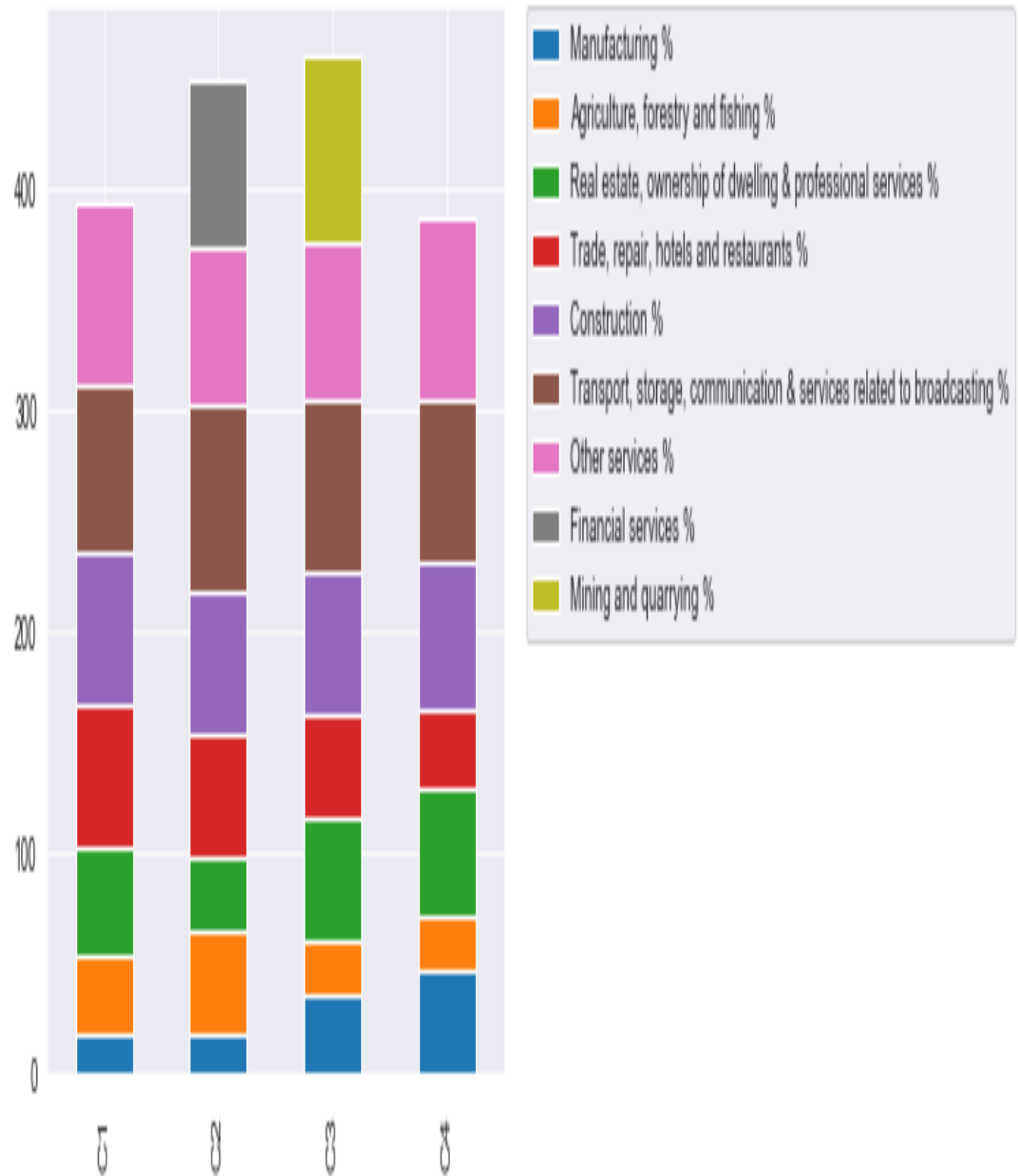
For C2 category States:

➢ Highest contributions have been provided by tertiary sectors like Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants, Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting, Financial services, Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services, Public administration, Other services.

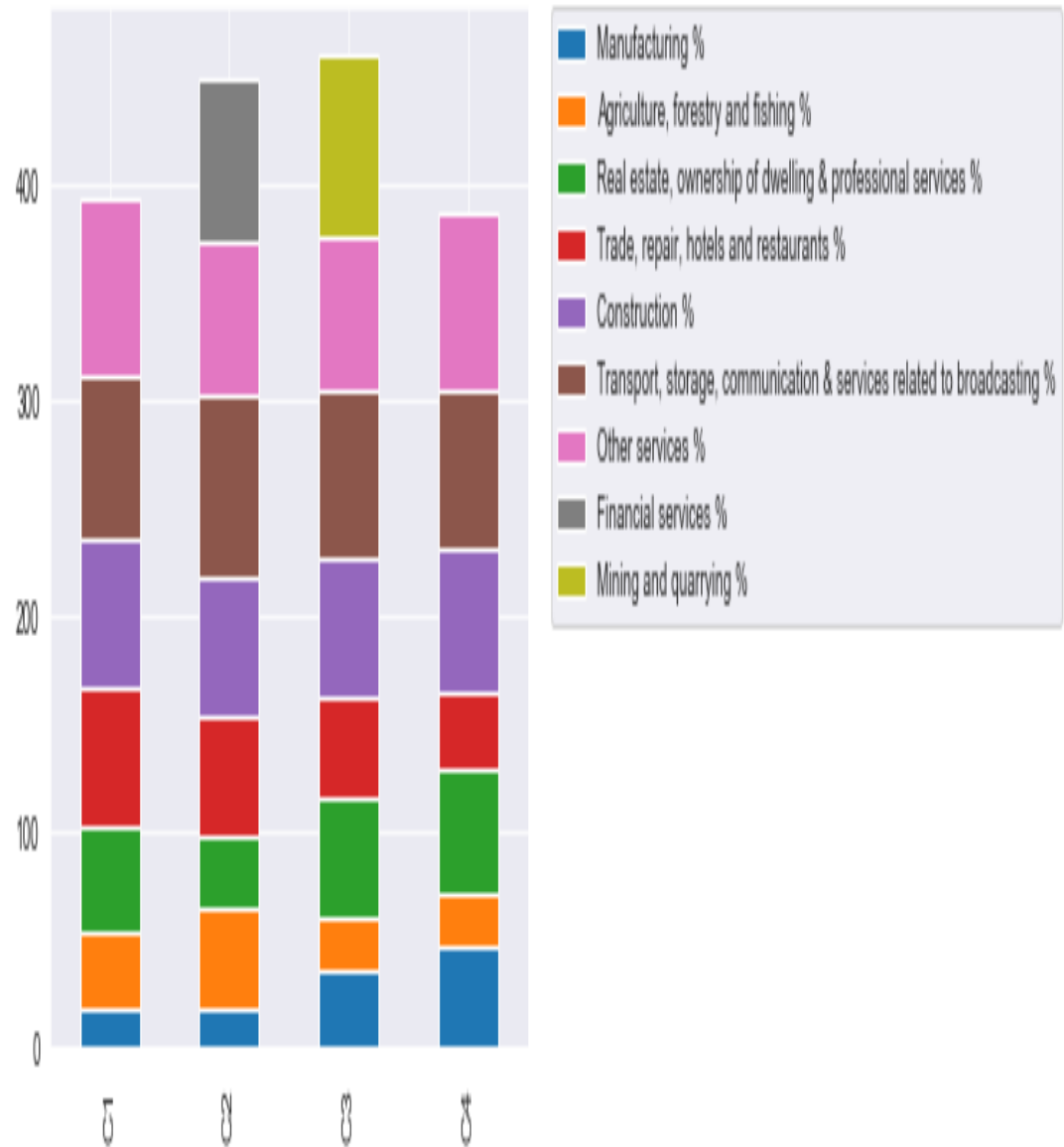➢ Primary Sectors have made least contributions in spite of having highest potential to contribute to the maximum GDP.

Legend:
- Manufacturing %
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing %
- Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services %
- Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants %
- Construction %
- Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting %
- Other services %
- Financial services %
- Mining and quarrying %

- ➢ Among Sub-Sectors
- ➢ Manufacturing contribute to around 19% of the GSDP which is the least.
- ➢ Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services contribute to around 34% of the GSDP
- ➢ Other services, financial services, Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting seems to have high correlation of about 71%,77%,83% respectively.
- ➢ Highest correlation sub sector will be communication & services related to broadcasting contributing for about 83%.

Legend:
- Manufacturing %
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing %
- Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services %
- Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants %
- Construction %
- Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting %
- Other services %
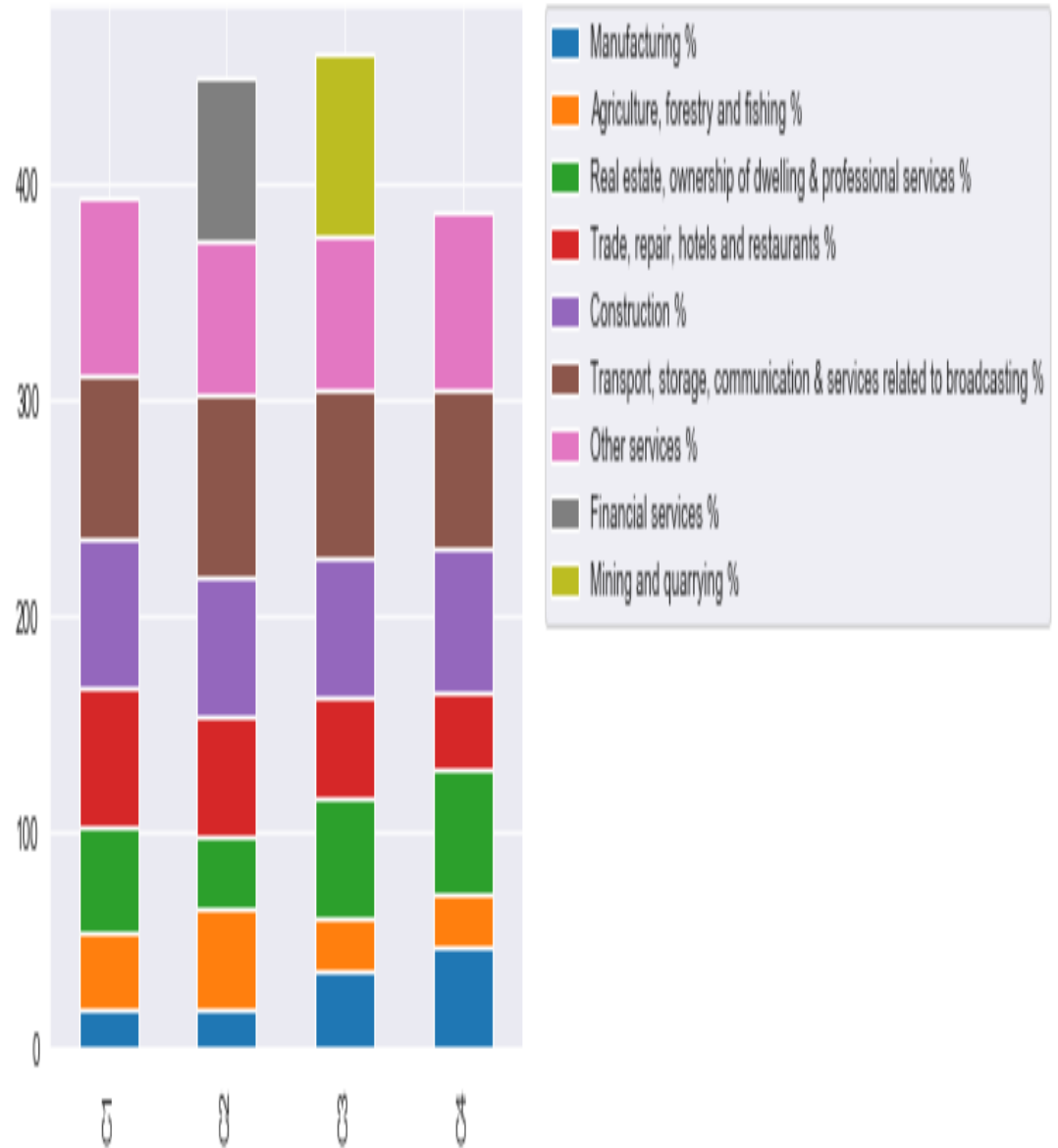- Financial services %
- Mining and quarrying %

For C3 category States:

➢ Highest contributions have been provided by tertiary sectors like Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants, Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting, Financial services, Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services, Public administration, Other services.

➢ Primary Sectors have made least contributions in spite of having highest potential to contribute to the maximum GDP.

➢ Agriculture, forestry and fishing has least contribution of around 24% of the GSDP

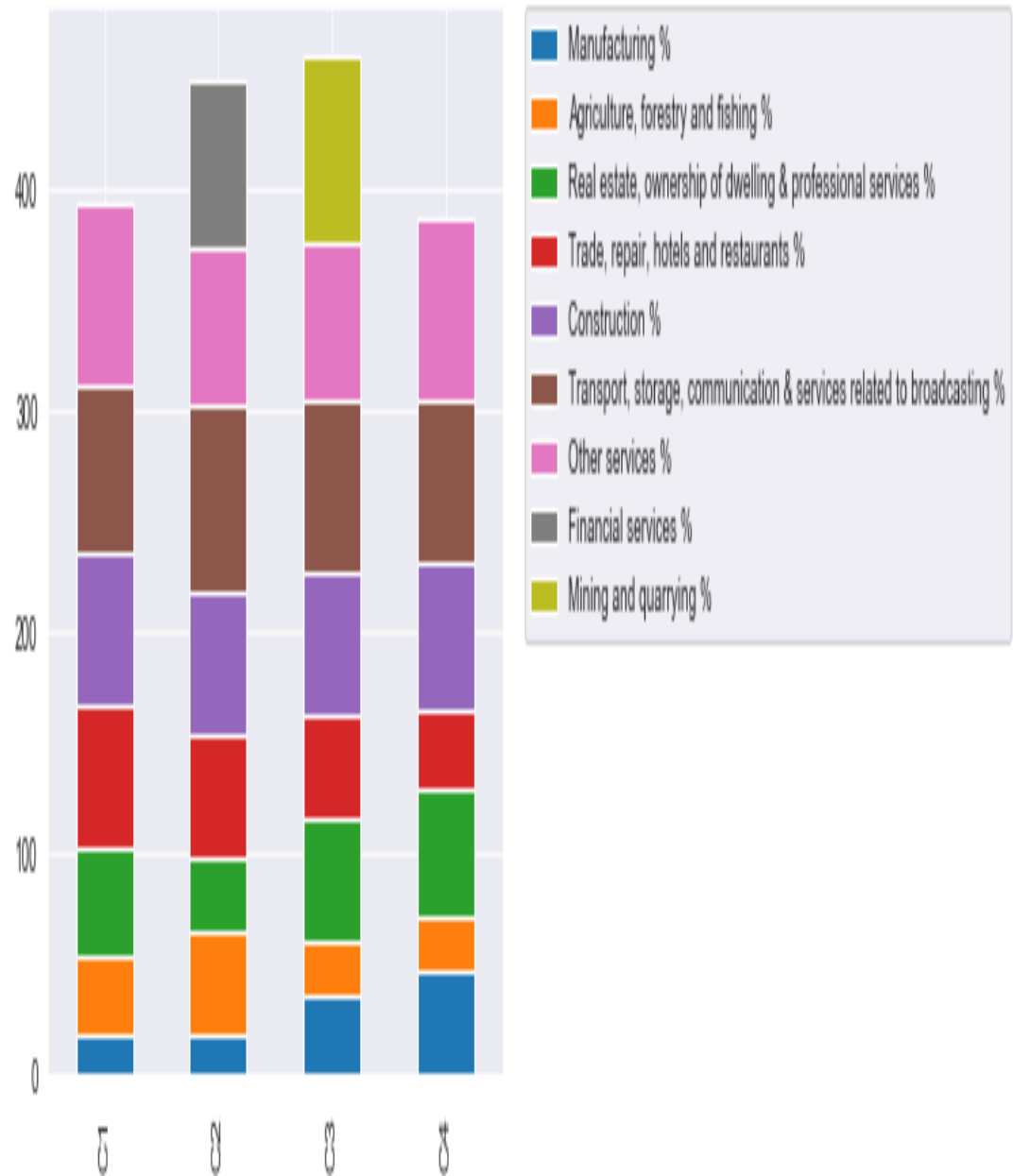➢ Manufacturing contribute to around 36% of the GSDP

Among Sub-Sectors

➢ Agriculture, forestry and fishing has least contribution of around 24% of the GSDP

➢ Manufacturing contribute to around 36% of the GSDP

➢ Other services, Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting, Mining and quarrying 71%,79% and 84% respectively.

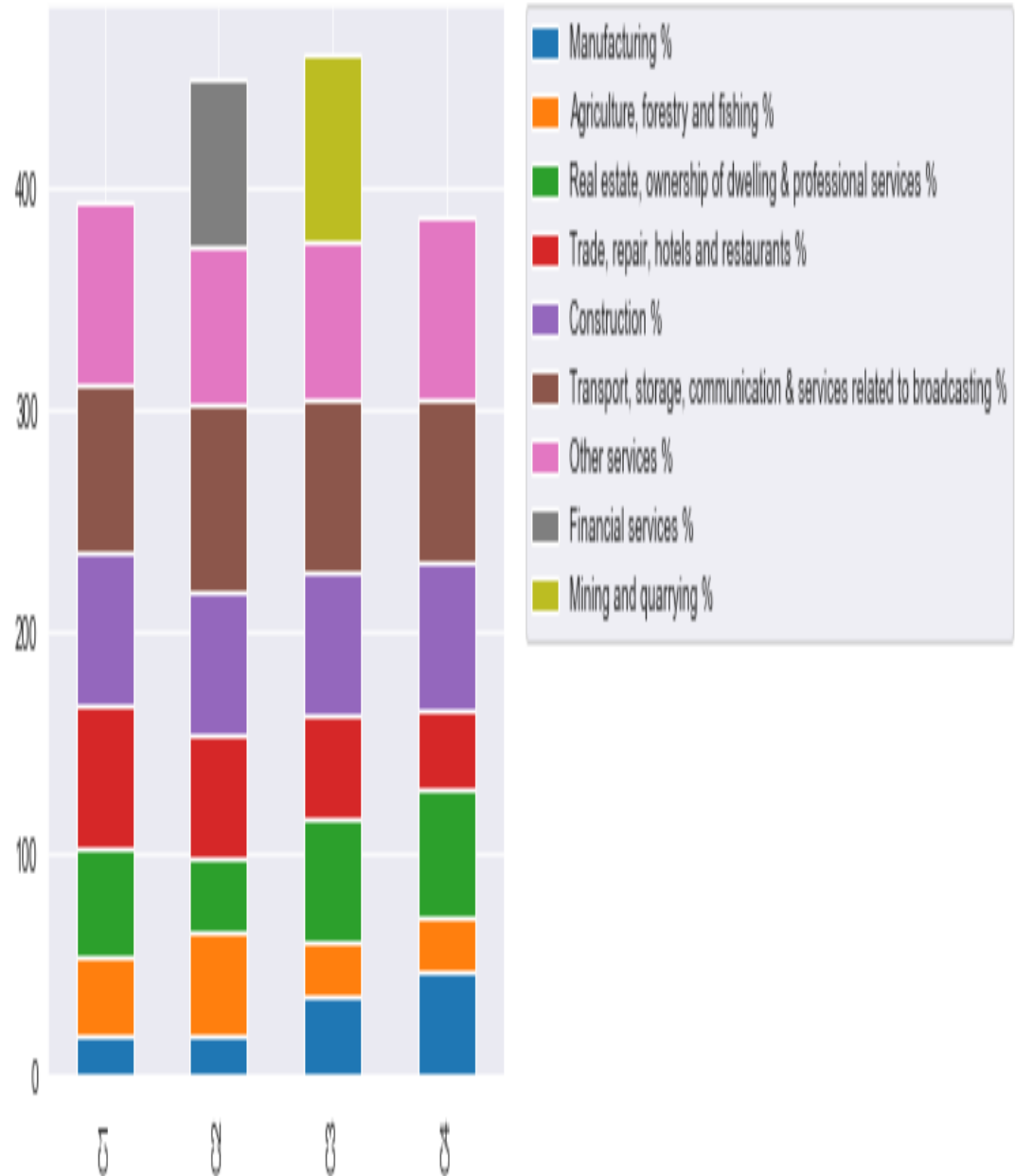➢ Highest correlation sub sector will be Mining and quarrying of about 84%.

For C4 category States:

➢ Highest contributions have been provided by tertiary sectors like Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants, Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting, Financial services, Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services, Public administration, Other services.

➢ Primary Sectors have made least contributions in spite of having highest potential to contribute to the maximum GDP.
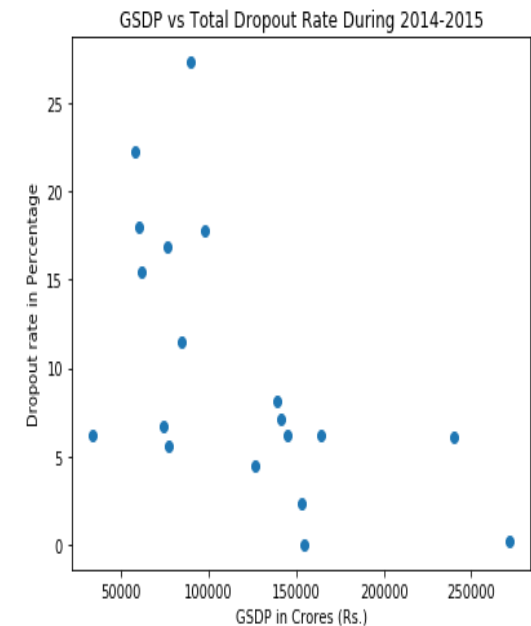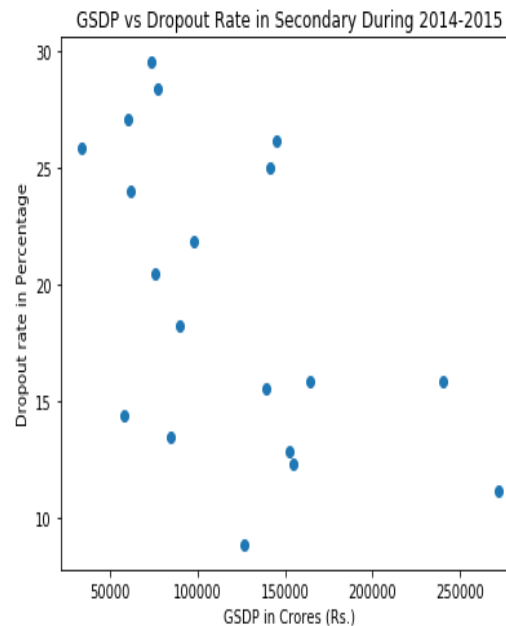
➢ Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services contribute to around 14% of the GSDP which is the least

➢ Agriculture, forestry and fishing contribute to around 29% of the GSDP

Legend:
- Manufacturing %
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing %
- Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services %
- Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants %
- Construction %
- Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting %
- Other services %
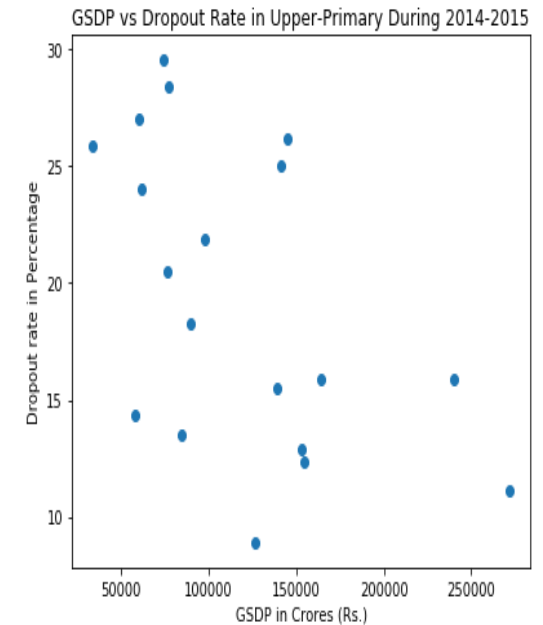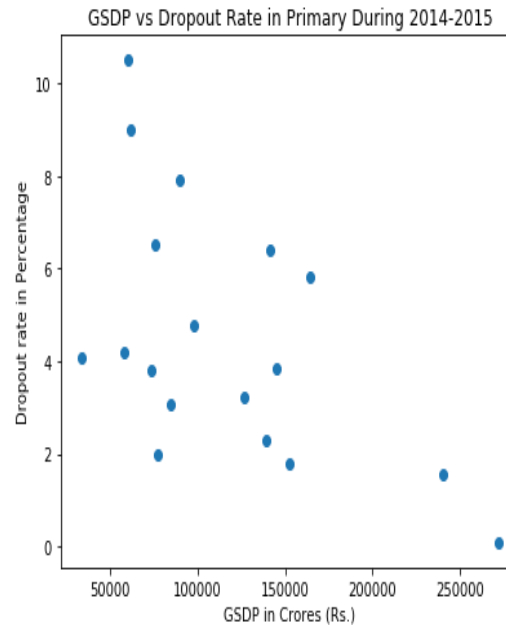- Financial services %
- Mining and quarrying %

Among Sub-Sectors

➢ Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services contribute to around 14% of the GSDP which is the least

➢ Agriculture, forestry and fishing contribute to around 29% of the GSDP

➢ Construction, Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting, other services 67%, 74% and 81% respectively.

➢ Highest correlation sub sector will be other services contributing for about 84%.

Legend:
- Manufacturing %
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing %
- Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services %
- Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants %
- Construction %
- Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting %
- Other services %
- Financial services %
- Mining and quarrying %

- For C3 category average GSDP is approximately equal to C1 GSDP but stands third in per capita
- For C4 average GSDP is approximately two times more than C1 GSDP but stands last in GSDP per capita.
- As per the analysis all categories C2,C3,C4 has high GSDP but they are failing in per capita GSDP which is comparatively lower and hence there are 3 categorization.
- The main reason behind this is increase in the population in these states.
- Government should increase the per capita in these states or reduce the population.
- Sometimes due to natural calamities , intervention of wild animals, lack of rain etc the agriculture sector, mining is only possible in the states that has minerals and other resources available and they might get extinct too causing the primary sector not more reliable.
- Government can hence forth invest on tertiary sectors which are leading contributor in GDP.
- Also Government can take measures to see why secondary sectors are failing and even invest on secondary sectors for its enhancements.
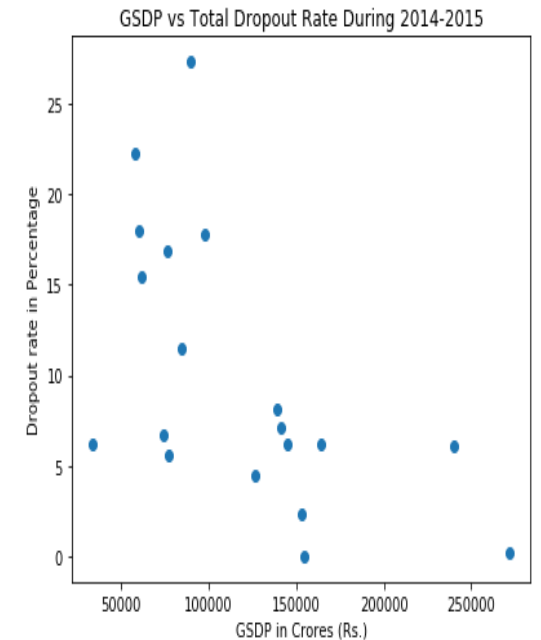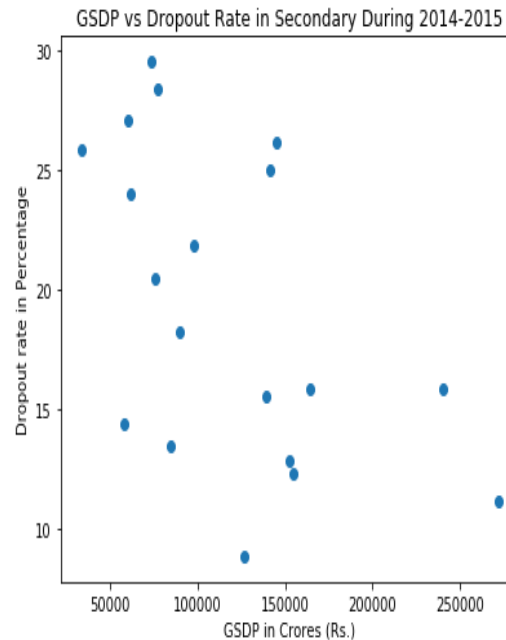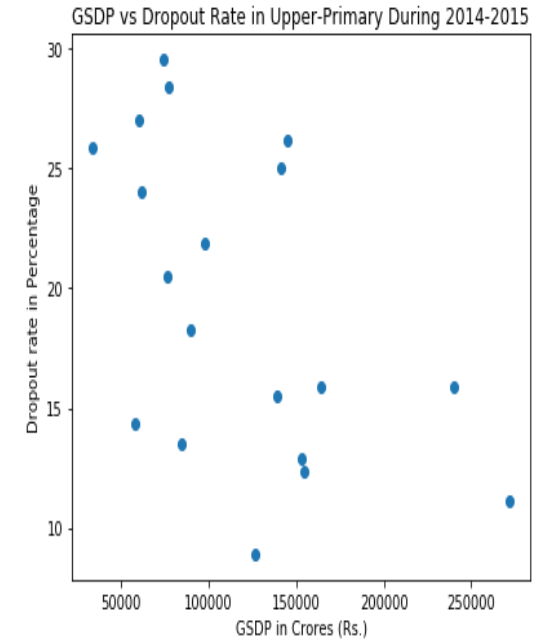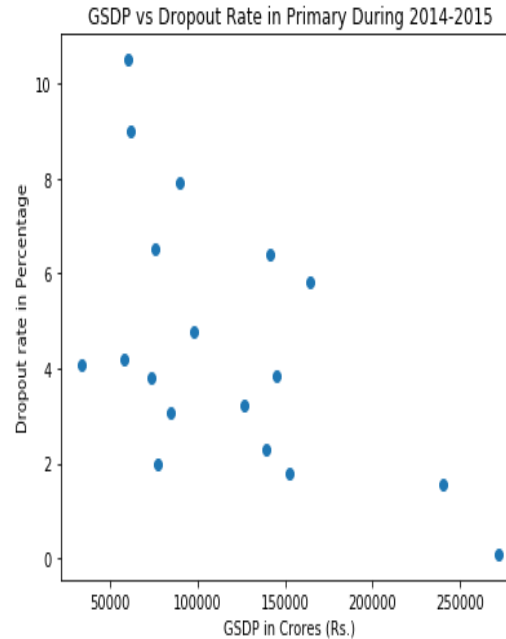- There by making both Secondary and Tertiary Sectors as leading contributors for GDP.

Primary education:

➢ Maximum number of dropouts for primary education is occuring in states having Per Capita GDP between 50k to 150k. As the Per Capita GDP increases the dropout in Primary education decreases.

➢ Sikkim is the only state having Per Capita GDP around 25k and drop out is around 5%.
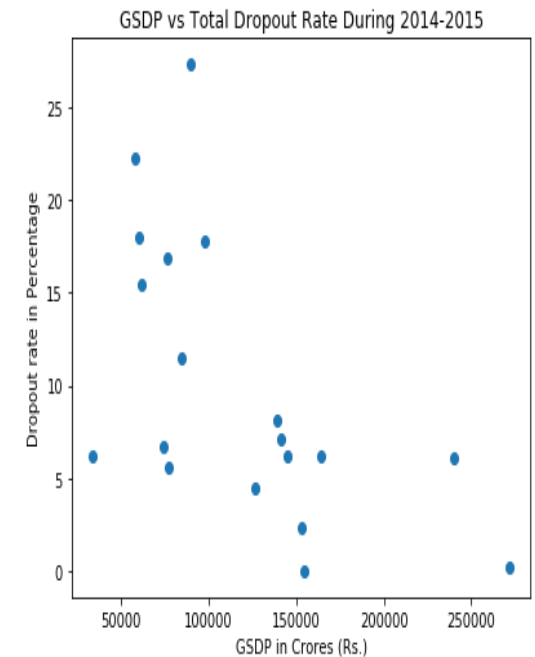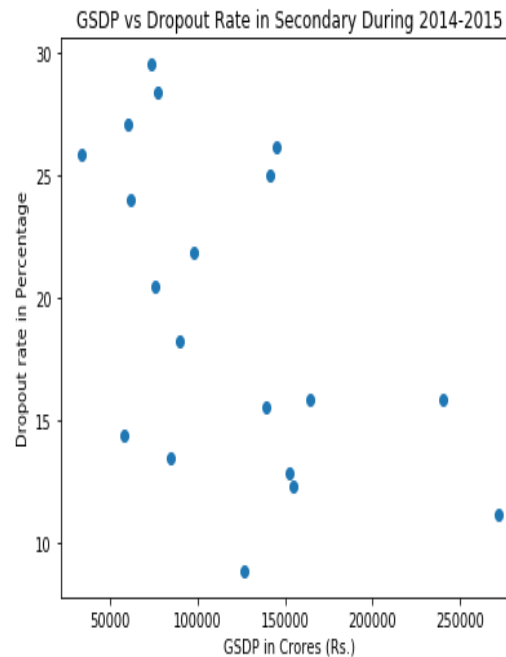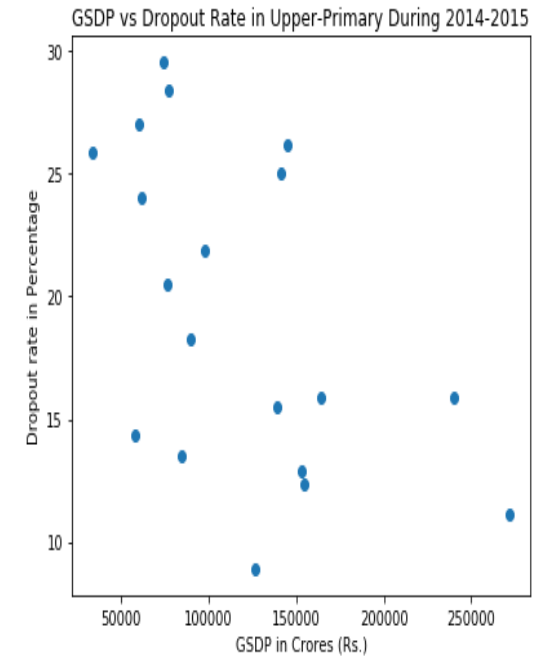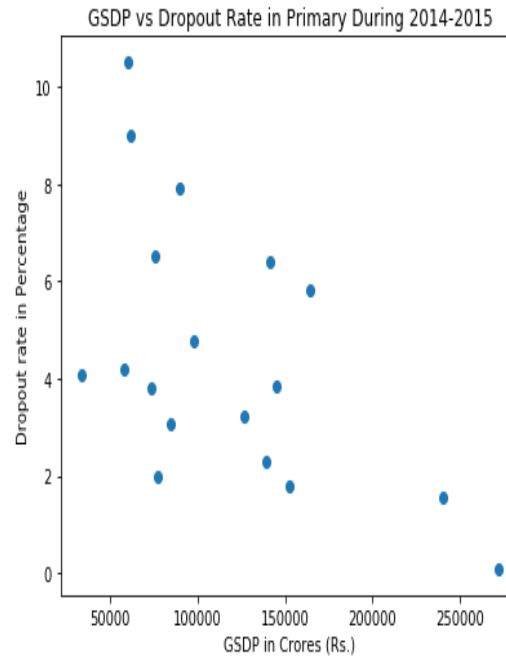

GSDP vs Dropout Rate in Primary During 2014-2015

GSDP vs Dropout Rate in Upper-Primary During 2014-2015

GSDP vs Dropout Rate in Secondary During 2014-2015

GSDP vs Total Dropout Rate During 2014-2015

Upper Primary Education

➢ Maximum number of dropouts for primary education is occuring in states having Per Capita GDP between 50k to 150k. As the Per Capita GDP increases the dropout in Primary education decreases.

➢ There is a cluster of drops out in states having per capita GDP between 80k and 150k.

Secondary Education:

➢ A large percentage, around 20%-25% of dropout is occurring in low GDP states.

➢ Bihar = 24.67%, Assam = 27%, Odisha = 29.56% etc. These are the states having low GDP.

➢ As compare to Primary and Upper Primary, a large percentage of dropouts occurring in Secondary Education.

➢ Some states are as high as 25% - 27%.

- Irrespective of whether the GDP is high or low there is drastic jump in the number of dropouts from upper primary to secondary.

- Lower GDP states have higher secondary dropout rates compared to higher GDP states.

- Manipur , Nagaland and Punjab have highest primary dropout rates.

- Odhissa, Karnataka and Gujarat are some of the few states that has highest Secondary dropout rates.

GSDP vs Dropout Rate in Primary During 2014-2015

GSDP vs Dropout Rate in Upper-Primary During 2014-2015

GSDP vs Dropout Rate in Secondary During 2014-2015

GSDP vs Total Dropout Rate During 2014-2015